

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VII No. 54



DECEMBER, 1946

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Price to Non-Members, 2/-

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VII. No. 54

December, 1946

NOTICES

The Editor would be glad to hear from anyone who has a copy of *Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder, to dispose of.

* * * *

A member is anxious to acquire numbers 1 to 8 of the *Journal*. Would anyone who can help kindly communicate with the Editor.

* * * *

A new list of books in the B.S.D. Library has been printed; a copy will be sent to any member on application.

* * * *

A Title Page and Contents for Vol. VI have been printed, and will be supplied by the Editor on application.

* * * *

The Council will be glad to hear of anyone living in an easily accessible part of London who would be kind enough to lend a room for small meetings of members for two or three hours in the afternoon once a month.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals* is 1/- and 9d. respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey's little book, *Healing by Radiesthesia*, which was reviewed in the March *Journal*, can be obtained from the Forum Publishing Company, 64 Winifred Road, Coulsdon, Surrey; or from Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, 35 Downside Crescent, Belsize Park, N.W.3; price 2/6, post free.

* * * *

Radiesthesia II and Dr. Richard's *Medical Dowsing* can be obtained from Miss Barnard, 25 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, at 3/6 and 1/1 post free, respectively, or 4/6 if ordered together.

Pendulum Play being sold out, Mr. Noel Macbeth offers B.S.D. members special terms for *Self-Instruction Notes*, in which the methods of different experts are described. The Notes are in separate Sections of about 4,500 words (stencilled typewriting), and each Section contains a varied number of chapters, comprising 15-20 pages of foolscap. Mr. Macbeth exposes basic principles and explains actual practice in analysis of various kinds dealing with chemicals, plants, the choice of garden soils, remedies for the "Home Doctor." Facts for livestock breeders, beekeepers, and lastly for dowsers of underground water or ores are included in these notes, the result of ten years of close study relating mainly to French technicians. The Sections will be supplied in their order at 5/3 post free, and as a special encouragement to B.S.D. members, Sections I and II will be considered a single sales unit. These Notes are insufficient for the study of medical radiesthesia; medical practitioners are catered for by personal correspondence.

* * * *

The following Divining Rods can be obtained from Mr. Guy Underwood, Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts:—

OASIS Pocket Divining Rod (in case), 10/-.

Ditto, larger "Supersensitive" Type, 21/-.

ROTOGAUGE Estimating Rod, 10/-.

Also

Reprints of four articles and a lecture on dowsing published in the *B.S.D. Journal*, price 6/- the set.

All post free, cash with order, and subject to a discount of 20 per cent. (4s. in the pound) to members of the B.S.D.

* * * *

Whalebone strips, cut to the following dimensions, can be obtained from Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, at the price of 5/- per rod (2 strips).

Flat: 12in. long x 7mm. wide x 2mm. or 3mm. thick.

Circular: 12in. long x 3mm. or 4mm. in diameter.

Square: 12in. long x 3mm. or 4mm. square section.

Spherical whale-ivory pendulums can also be supplied at 8/- each. Prices for rods and pendulums prepared to specific dimensions are given on request.

All prices are post free in U.K.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage, the price is now 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1946

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting was held in St. Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 16th.

Members attending were: Colonel A. H. Bell (Chairman), Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Barraclough, Miss Cameron, Miss Campagnac, Mr. Capes, Countess de Chrapowicki, Miss Collie, Mr. Eeman, Mrs. Glanville, Mrs. Hone, Mr. Humphrys, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, Miss Macfarlane, Mrs. Norah Millen, Mr. Neal, Mr. Parker, Major Pogson, Captain Trinder, Mr. Wethered and Mr. Woodward.

2. The Chairman expressed his regret at the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, through illness.

3. The Minutes of the 1945 meeting were taken as read, a full report of the proceedings having been published in the *Journal* for December, 1945.

4. Colonel Bell read the following Report:—
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I must begin by explaining that we have had to change our usual place of meeting because the Royal Asiatic Society has moved its headquarters to other premises, where accommodation for our gatherings is not available.

We have arranged that our next lecture should be held at the Rooms of the Medical Society at 11 Chandos Street. This place is very accessible, as it is near Oxford Circus Tube Station and numerous bus routes, another advantage being that tea can be provided.

During the past year the Society has more than kept up its numbers. The list which appeared in the September *Journal* shewed a membership of 530, of whom 120 are life members. The corresponding list last year showed a total of 500 members, of whom 105 were life members.

The Society is poorer by the loss of two esteemed members, namely, Colonel Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, and Dr. Guyon Richards. Colonel Rose was a dowsing of great ability; he contributed to the *Journal* on several occasions. Readers of *The Divining Rod* may remember the references to his valuable services in locating water in France for the British Army during the first German War.

The work of Dr. Guyon Richards is well known to many of our members and to the numerous patients who benefited by his advanced and intelligent methods of treatment. He often contributed to our *Journal* and was the author of a remarkable book called *The Chain of Life*, a copy of which is in our library.

Anyone who knew either Colonel Rose or Dr. Richards personally could not fail to recognise the essential kindliness of their nature, their high-mindedness and their truly Christian outlook.

Amongst our new members, I think we ought to record a special note of welcome to Mrs. Norah Millen, who has so ably demonstrated the importance and value of the dowser's art by her work in Ceylon during the long years of war on behalf of the Government, the Services, and many institutions and private owners of property.

In my Report last year I referred to the new code of rules. This was originally drawn up in 1939, but has now been amended by the Council. Copies were sent to all members last December, and the consideration of these rules forms one of the items of our agenda at this meeting.

I also mentioned in my Report last year the desirability of engaging a paid Assistant Secretary to carry out the routine clerical work of the Society, most of which had been previously performed by the Hon. Treasurer. The Council therefore engaged a lady—Miss E. H. Lampson—last October to act as Assistant Secretary for the equivalent of two days a week.

There is not very much to say about the activities of the Society during the past year. Five lectures were given during the winter, a reception was held in March, which was well attended and seemed to be much appreciated, and, at the kind invitation of the Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny, an outdoor meeting, the first since 1939, took place at Eridge Castle on July 20th.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. Millen, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Lines and Mr. Parker, and to Mr. Abdy Collins, for their most interesting lectures, also to Mrs. Clemetson for arranging the summer meeting, and to those ladies who were kind enough to provide some of the raw material for the teas after our lectures.

Mr. Maby has carried on his work of investigation, for an account of which I must refer you to his Progress Report in the September *Journal*. It is a matter for regret that the financial state of the Society does not admit of grants being made in any way commensurate with the value of the work he carries out on behalf of the Society's objects.

I should remind you that all practising members can assist the work of investigation by a careful record of experiments and actual locations carried out, and by reporting results to the Secretary. As we all know, dowsing is a very individualistic art,

and a method which works consistently for one dowser may be impracticable for another.

There is a branch of dowsing which seems worthy of study by those who have the time to spare, and that is the practice of following the movements of individuals on the ground by means of a divining instrument. Nearly all books on dowsing record the famous case of Jacques Aymar, who, in 1692, traced a gang of murderers to their capture and execution.

One reads fairly often of bodies of suicides having been found by the help of dowsers, a practice for which Mr. John Clarke, of Ab Kettleby, is famous, but I have never heard of a criminal in this country having been traced by this method. When one reads of the murders which the police are unable to trace to any individual, one cannot help feeling that a dowser trained in this practice might have been of great assistance in bringing the perpetrator to justice.

The *Journal* has been produced on the same lines as before, but is rather larger than it used to be. It has now started on its seventh volume. The Editor is grateful to all who have been kind enough to send contributions, and I must again impress on members the desirability of sending to the Editor an account of any experience which might be of interest to other members. One would naturally prefer the *Journal* to consist of original contributions rather than of extracts and translations. Hence, articles have sometimes been printed which are open to obvious criticism, but which, nevertheless, contain certain information which is worthy of record.

A number of books have been added to our library since the original list was published a few years ago. A new list has therefore been printed, and a copy will be sent to any member asking for one.

I referred last year to the revival of interest in Radiesthesia on the Continent.

A visible result of this exists in the publication at Brussels of a new quarterly entitled *Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie*, the official organ of the International Centre for the Scientific study of Radiesthesia at Liège. The first number, that for July, appeared a few weeks ago; it is well produced and contains many articles of interest, in various languages, and is about 130 pages in length. There will be a short review of it in the next *Journal*.

Another periodical, called *Radiesthésie pour Tous*, is now being produced in Brussels; there was a review of the first few copies in the last *Journal*.

An Italian paper called *Rivista Italiana di Radiestesia* is also appearing every month, under the editorship of Signor Vinci, with whom one of our members, Captain Campbell Line, of the

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Financial Statement: Year ended 30th June, 1946

RECEIPTS.

1944-45. £ s. d.	1944-45. £ s. d.	1944-45. £ s. d.	1944-45. £ s. d.
Brought in—			
Cash	31 9 2	Postage and Cheque Books	36 4 8
Balance ..	80 1 0	Printing of <i>Journal</i>	102 7 5
Defence Bonds ...	420 0 0	Printing and Stationery	32 4 3
		Office Expenses	51 4 0
327 14 8		Meetings	19 13 0
178 4 7	500 1 0	Research Fund	53 13 0
109 15 0	198 1 8	Various	3 9 1
15 4 0	81 10 0	Bank Charge	—
—	33 1 6	Balance at 30th June, 1946—	
5 13 2	8 12 0	Cash in hand and	
13 3	9 14 10	at Bank	144 17 8
1 7 0	1 7 6	Defence Bonds	420 0 0
7 9 7	4 17 0		564 17 8
—	11 14 1		
	14 13 6		
£646 1 3	£803 13 1		£863 13 1

PAYMENTS.

I have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers and certify it to be in accordance therewith.
August 8th, 1946.

A. CECIL STOUGHTON.

Canadian Army, made contact when he was serving in Italy during the war.

Several books on Radiesthesia have been produced on the Continent in the last year or two, and a French dowser, M. Béasse, a member of the B.S.D., had the enterprise to get an English translation made of his book, *Radiesthésie Physique*, published in France under the title of *Dowsing*.

Now I come to the Accounts, a statement of which was printed in the last *Journal*.

You will see that we started with a balance of £500 1s., and ended with a balance of £564 17s. We incurred extra expenditure in the shape of Office Expenses, amounting to £51 4s., which represents the salary of the Assistant Secretary for 30 weeks, and a grant of £50 towards the Research Fund.

As I remarked last year, the increase in the rates of subscription, which took effect from July 1st, 1944, has not given us that freedom for financing the work of investigation which is so essential for the fulfilment of our objects, nor much prospect of accumulating a capital fund, the interest on which would suffice to meet overhead expenses; it is a question whether the rates of subscription should not be raised still further.

Our actual income last year was about £360 and our expenditure, disregarding the pay of our Assistant Secretary and the grant to the Research Fund, about £194, the difference being about £166. The pay of the Assistant Secretary for a whole year would be about £83; so assuming that income and other expenditure were about the same, there would only be about £80 left to devote to Research and to the accumulation of capital. Do you consider this enough?

Our thanks are again due to Mr. Cecil Stoughton for kindly auditing our accounts without a fee.

5. The adoption of the accounts, proposed by Mr. Wethered and seconded by Mr. Neal, was approved.

6. The adoption of the new code of rules, originally drawn up in 1939 and amended since the war, was proposed by Mr. Neal and seconded by Mr. Woodward, and was passed.

7. The Chairman pointed out that the introduction of the new rules involved the resignation of all the present members of the Council and the election of a new Council.

The re-election of Colonel Bell as President, proposed by Major Pogson and seconded by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, was passed.

The election of Major C. A. Pogson, Captain W. H. Trinder and Mr. O. F. Parker as Vice-Presidents, and of Mr. Underwood, Mrs. Barraclough, Mr. L. E. Eeman, Mr. T. B. Franklin, Mr. W. E. H. Humphrys and Mr. V. D. Wethered as members of the Council, and of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Edwards as Secretary and Treasurer, proposed by Mrs. Hone and seconded by Mrs. Millen, was passed.

8. The Chairman referred to rule 30, which provides for the annual election of an auditor, and suggested that it might be advisable to employ a firm of accountants to audit the accounts in the future. After discussion, it was agreed that the matter should stand over for the present, the majority of the meeting being in favour of continuing the present arrangement.

9. Mr. O. F. Parker then spoke regarding the financial state of the Society. He briefly reviewed the history of the Society, and described how the conduct of the Society's work was largely dependent on the provision of certain essentials, such as an office and office equipment. He pointed out that though the rate of subscription had been raised in 1944, the extra income was to some extent discounted by the fall in value of the pound, and that the annual income was quite insufficient to provide the services essential for running the Society and to finance the work of investigation and research, which had hitherto been carried out without appreciable expense to the Society. He referred to the higher rates of subscription prevalent in certain other societies, and expressed the opinion that although the previous increase had been made only two years ago, it was highly desirable that the subscriptions should again be raised; he suggested the following rates, the entrance fee remaining as at present :—

Annual Subscription for members resident in Great Britain—£1 1s.

Annual Subscription for members resident overseas—10s. 6d.

Subscription for Life members resident in Great Britain—£10 10s.

Subscription of Life Members resident Overseas—£5 5s.

A long discussion then took place. Mr. Neal thought it inadvisable to raise subscriptions, and that it would be preferable to increase income by obtaining more members. Mr. Wethered thought there might be resignations if subscriptions were again raised. Mrs. Millen was in favour of raising the subscriptions and of making efforts to attract new members at the same time. Mrs. Barraclough thought subscriptions already high enough, especially as most country members could not attend lectures. Major Pogson pointed out that the rise would not take place till July, 1947. Other members expressed opinions. The Chairman stated that it was not the intention that a decision should be reached at the meeting, as it would be unfair to the numerous members who were not present. He suggested that the proposal should be circulated to all members, with a card for reply, as on the previous occasion. Mr. Eeman and Mr. Wethered suggested that an account of the Society's work should be sent out with the proposal. It was accordingly agreed that the proposal and an account of the Society's work should be circulated to all members.

10. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried.

11. The Chairman was joined by the meeting in thanking Colonel Edwards for his valued services as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

PART ONE

THE GEOLOGICAL ASPECT OF FAILURE

BY G. AUSTIN BROWNE, F.G.S.

The geology of an area over which divining of water "for sale" is being carried out is something with which diviners should acquaint themselves. Equipped with some knowledge of the factors involving the porosity of strata or their ability to absorb rainfall, the likelihood of fissuring, etc., in strata, thus permitting of the movement of absorbed rainfall, the distance of a porous outcrop from the site of divining operations, a diviner will realise whether a site is a suitable one, or whether the depths will be great or otherwise, and he will be in a superior position to another diviner who does not possess such knowledge. Mr. Parker recently gave a lecture on that most important of subjects, geology, and Mr. Parkington described how a fault interfered with the location of a coal seam in a South Wales colliery. After hearing and reading of these things, diviners should have gathered that plain sailing is likely to be the last thing they are going to experience, and they should be very careful in expressing opinions of yields and depths in water finding, unless possessed of great skill.

A fault, geologically speaking, is something which can have the most profound effects. It is, of course, a displacement of strata caused by strain due to earth movements. The representation of a fault is shown in geological maps where the fault line is traceable on the surface. The fault plane, or plane of fracture, may be vertical, and may be inclined, in directions ranging from *with* the strike of the strata to right angles to it in plan, and at any angle in section. More often than not the position changes immediately below surface, so that as depth increases it is one side or the other of the position at surface. Thus, at, say, 200 feet depth, a fault shown on the surface as being well away from a site may be intercepted by a bore and bringing its usual train of problems with it, which may range from duplication of strata to loss of water, or on the other hand a big increase in water. A geological map may show a figure of the dip of a fault plane. If it is realised that this dip figure is only the surface observation, and it may vary as depth increases, it will be seen that here is another problem. Where will such and such a fault be at, say, 200 feet below here? Again, faults themselves may be faulted. Problems will be heaped on problems, until the solution of these faults becomes well-nigh impossible.

A knowledge of the dip of strata is desirable, both regional and local, so that some idea may be formed of the likely direction of flow of underground water which will influence the finding of

water below an area. Synclines and anticlines are shapes which have their effect, and their existence must be considered. Geology is a subject which requires a great amount of study, and the text books must be consulted where more serious information is desired.

These are the factors which must be borne in mind where deep water finding matters are involved. In questions of deep water finding, such supplies, where located, are more likely to be permanent, and more pure, than shallow supplies. By shallow, perhaps one can include those less than 50ft. in depth. These last are not as a rule reliable in yield, and include a great majority of what may be called "cottage" supplies. Their yield, or water available, rises or falls according to rainfall, and very often such water is polluted. Insufficient thickness of porous strata has not resulted in a removal of matter causing pollution by natural filtering. These wells and their meagre supplies of water are relics of the bad old days, and in many cases act in the same manner as a tank collecting rainwater from the roof.

It is a mystery how a diviner can experience reactions leading him to believe he has found a copious flow when he is operating over a thickness of clay of as much as 400 feet, so that he can make a statement that at a depth of 100 feet he can produce 10,000 gallons of water per hour. The particular instance was printed in the *Journal*, and the clay area mentioned by name. Of course, nothing of the sort was produced; it could not be. To produce 10,000 gallons per hour requires a fairly large pump and a flow down below somewhere of much more than 10,000 gallons from which to pump. As it happened, the diviner's opinion was taken, which says a great deal for his powers of salesmanship, but the resulting borehole yielded only a meagre 100 gallons per hour. The bore, by the way, was taken to a great depth, so that all available water was secured at some considerable cost. Reference to authorities on the water-bearing possibilities of that great thickness of clay would have elicited the information that 50 gallons per hour might be the utmost which could be expected, and the diviner should have paused to think before giving his opinion whether or not his figures of yield and depth were in accordance with his reactions, and with his knowledge of the area. In actual fact, the water-bearing stratum likely to produce any worth-while quantity was just out of reach, and under such a covering of impervious clay the chances would have been good for a useful flow to have been forthcoming. Depending on the size of the bore at the bottom, a yield of the order of 1,000 gallons per hour could be expected, but at some hundreds of feet below the depth estimated by the diviner. Of course, this was a most costly failure, and this cost need not have been incurred; in fact, it would not have been looked at for a moment had geological advice been taken.

However, there are some diviners whose successes are uncanny in their regularity. Their failure may be explained by some geological aspect of the problem. But the above instance does serve to show that some reactions are not due to water. In the above, the failure may be caused by a wrong interpretation of a crack in the clay, the diviner being sufficiently sensitive to detect this, though the reaction he experienced was similar to that of flowing water.

Those members of the Society who spent that very pleasant afternoon in the summer at Eridge Castle will no doubt recollect the water-finding demonstrations. It will be interesting to recall that indications of water were traced below the lawn in front of the Castle; but would those members who did this be prepared to say that they were detecting a flow of water suitable for domestic consumption, or whether it was waste water in a drain, or just a dry drain? If the first, then the site was unfortunately located if the supply were to be considered for the use of the Castle, with borehole and pump installed just there. Would those diviners who located this site be prepared to say that the flow—if it was water—would be in existence in six months' time and that it would provide at all times a quantity sufficient for the requirements of the household? The main water-bearing horizon in that area is at some considerable depth, and only some moderate flows may be expected at shallower depths. The lake gave some indication at which horizon emerging springs may be expected, though it is likely that waste water is also taken into it.

In connection with the official attitude towards divining, it may be that results have not hitherto justified the setting-up of any department charged with the spending of public money on water supply problems, and research by divining. With a Government Geological Survey in existence, it is realised that much valuable information concerning boreholes, wells, possibilities of water in certain areas, is collected, and all data obtained whereby water policy can be framed. What a man may do on his own private property is his own concern, but in matters affecting the nation's water supplies the Government goes to the Department which can give the desired information. Where campaigns in war time are involved, obviously the quickest methods of supplying water to the troops must be used, such as lengthy pipelines, aircraft and water-carrying vessels. Unofficially, perhaps, commanding officers of some units in the desert made use of diviners, and provided there were skilled well-sinkers and artesian-bore engineers and boring rigs available, together with storage tanks, pumps and pipes, local requirements could be met. The unofficial use of such equipment and men might have to be explained away, together with the use of stores. But if a high-up commander authorised the use of the above, he

would be quite within his rights, even if he used diviners instead of geologists, for his duty would be to provide the water by the quickest method.

Where the police use the services of diviners in searching for missing persons, they are right also, for they are using the quickest method and, possibly, employing a man who possesses a detailed knowledge of local features.

The opinion of the writer towards official recognition of diviners must be that if diviners' claims are not to be regarded as fantastic, but can be shown to be productive of results, they will be employed in official matters. Naturally, officialdom can deal only with Divining Headquarters, and with this body putting its house in order and controlling all members in the way they should go, and authenticating all findings, official recognition should follow.

In connection with divining from maps, the writer must confess that he is sceptical. A plain sheet of paper upon which a map is printed has no personality other than, perhaps, that of the past owners of the rags which have gone to make the paper. Objections to scale of the map can be overcome and a large scale sheet be used. But possibly there is something in a sheet of notepaper with a sketch plan drawn on it. Take the case of a farmer in, say, Western Australia, who encloses such a sketch in a letter to a diviner son in England begging him to locate water with which to save his sheep. The map may be to no known scale, all the features drawn out of proportion, not even a north compass line shown, but such a sketch will have been made by a man in despair for water, and literally "thinking water." Would not such a map have the impress on it of hope, and be imbued with the locality, in a way that no sheet rolled off a printing press by the thousand can ever have? It would be very interesting to know what percentage of such sketches returned from England to their land of origin with a spot marked on them have proved helpful when the bore or well has been put down.

THE FLOW OF UNDERGROUND STREAMS

BY GEORGE APPLGATE

I became interested in "dowsing" about eight years ago, and, as a learner, found it most difficult to obtain information that would help me to succeed. Later, I had a copy of *The Modern Dowsers* and Captain Trinder's *Dowsing*, and it was in 1940 that I first heard of the B.S.D.

Being an engineer by profession, and having a practical mind, it was quite natural for me to consider dowsing as being a physical fact, and I was determined to practise on these lines. After reading several books whose outlook was towards the psychic

side of dowsing, I was amazed at their contents, but to avoid confusion I stuck to my own theory, and after practice found that the turning of the forked twig became stronger, and I was very much more encouraged.

About this time I joined up. I could then use a forked twig to a certain extent, but found its actions most difficult to decipher. I could find an underground stream feeding a well, but the movements of the rod, both up and down, at the most unexpected places around the stream were most confusing and puzzling to me. When trying to locate a stream in a field without a well or spring to guide me, I could get reactions all over the place or none at all.

After locating a spring feeding a well, I had no idea how to tell the depth, and how to estimate the flow was beyond my wildest expectations. I felt quite pleased with myself that the rod would turn at all (after a lot of practice), and for the time being concentrated on that alone.

When I returned to this country on spells of leave my hours of twig practices were continued, but on being demobilized I set forth in real determination to become a more efficient dowser. My first step in the right direction was when I contacted Colonel A. H. Bell, and I have to thank him for his many kindnesses. On joining the B.S.D., I read most of the books in the Library, and I marvelled at the success reports of many well-known dowsers. Their accuracy in estimating depth and flow added to my admiration, but I soon found that to get the help and instruction that would enable me to be able to gauge depth and flow was most difficult.

To the despair of my wife and friends, I spent most of my spare time practising, and even on Sunday afternoon walks in the country armed myself with a forked twig. I visited several well-known dowsers, and, when possible, watched others at work. Some were most helpful; others very politely tried to put me off. I would like to thank Mr. Guy Underwood, whose unfailing interest in dowsing has been a great help to many "learners" like myself. His articles in the *B.S.D. Journals* were most helpful, and it was due to his help with the aid of different types of rods that I overcame many of my difficulties. I found his "system" of dowsing a good one, and soon began to collect quite a lot of data myself.

At the present time I use a whalebone rod for the location of the stream and parallels, using the "Oasis" rod to give me the estimation of the amount of flow. The number of rotations of this type of rod when over a reaction band are most consistent and accurate. I find that a round whalebone rod will rotate for a certain number of times and then stop, but this is not so accurate as the "Oasis," which eliminates all friction of the hands, and this is of great help to the learner.

In some books it is stated that a dowser can tell in which direction underground water is flowing. Some say that when walking against the stream the rod will rise, and others say the direct opposite. To be a successful dowser, I soon realised that it was most important to be able to detect the direction of flow. I tried all the ways mentioned in various books many times, and soon noticed that one reacted the same way with me each time.

To tell in which direction an underground stream is flowing I usually use a whalebone rod, although it is also possible to use an "Oasis" rod, if this is held at a certain tension. It was with this "Oasis" rod that I found the weaker flow effects on the H reaction and neutral bands, as mentioned later.

It has been pointed out recently that the stream band and main Bishops parallels are composed of three separate bands or lines of positive reaction (rod dipping) and are equally spaced, also that the two outer lines are considerably weaker than the centre one.

On locating the stream's banks, I locate the centre line of the stream itself, which I mark to show its course. On walking along this line, I find that the rod rises if I am going *against* the flow of the stream, and dips if I am walking with it. When walking upstream, I find that the rod rises with much stronger action than when it dips.

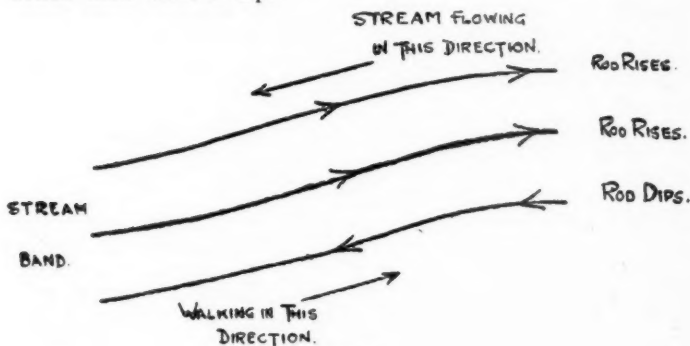


FIGURE 1.

It was while experimenting and practising with the direction of flow, and walking up and down the stream band, that I discovered that the stream "banks" on either side of the centre line caused different reactions. When walking upstream along the left bank the rod rose, while on the right bank it dipped, and that this action was reversed when walking downstream. See Fig. 1.

After finding this peculiarity, I tried walking up and down the main parallels (Bishop's) of a stream I know quite well, and found

that these reacted similarly to the stream, but in exact reverse to each other. The *left* hand parallel, when walking upstream, gives the same reactions as the stream band, but much weaker; the *right* hand parallel being the exact opposite of the left, and as shown in Fig. 2.

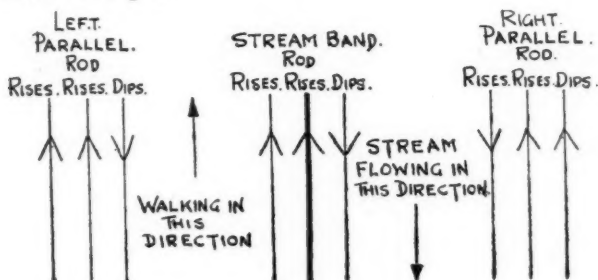


FIGURE 2.

I realise that what I found may be well known to some dowzers, but it was new to me, and overcame my greatest difficulty in distinguishing the main parallels from the stream proper and vice versa. I find the flow effect of the parallel bands most helpful in enabling me to distinguish them from other reactions. This is important, as I use the inner parallels for estimating depth, in accordance with the Bishops rule. Many learners must have, or have had, this difficulty, the same as myself. I discovered these reactions using a whalebone rod and holding a bar magnet in one hand, as advocated by Mr. Macbeth, but I found later that I could locate them without the magnet just as well.

Another point caused me considerable worry. This was that the rod would unexpectedly rise instead of dip when I was trying to locate the parallels, and I wondered if this was due to my bad dowsing. For no reason that I could see, the rod would rise when I expected it to dip. I later found that this reaction occurred in the same place each time, so I came to the conclusion that there was yet another reaction band that I had not yet heard or read about.

One day, after locating an underground stream, I decided to plot out these negative reactions (rod rising) and found them equally spaced on each side of the stream. I then tried walking up and down them, and found that the rod reacted differently. Walking along a certain negative line on one side of the stream caused the rod to rise, but walking in the same direction on the corresponding reaction line on the other side of the stream caused the rod to dip. The following plan, Fig. 3, will, I hope, show more clearly what I mean.

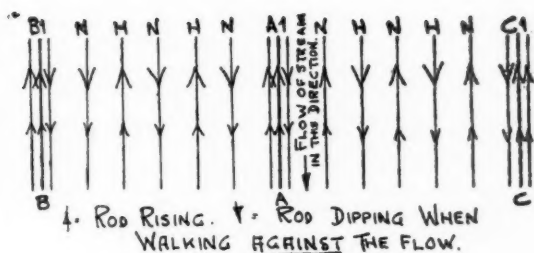


FIGURE 3.

The lines A and A1 represent the stream, and B and B1 and C and C1 the main parallels (Bishop's). H the minor harmonic reactions (rod dipping) as described in Mr. Underwood's article. N-neutral lines (rod rising). All of these reactions are found when walking across the stream at *right angles*. I find that the minor H reactions give a flow effect when walking along them, but as these each consist of a single line, are easily distinguished from the main reactions, which are made up of three lines as shown. I find that these minor H bands give off opposite reactions on opposite sides of the stream, when walking in the same direction.

If I walk *with* the flow of the stream *all* the above reactions are opposite as shown in Fig. 4, but are weaker except the neutral bands, which appear stronger.

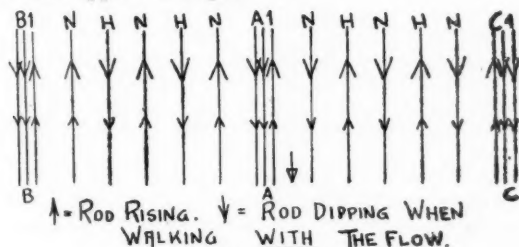


FIGURE 4.

An old saying is: "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." This is true enough, when it may lead to a well being sunk on one of the parallel reaction bands, and not on the stream itself. This not only gives the dowser a bad name, but also dowsing generally.

The difficulties of a learner must be known to many members who long ago mastered this interesting art, and there are probably many members who would welcome a helping hand from these experts.

As dowsing is such an individual thing with some people, I

realise only too well the difficulties this would cause; but it might lead to some member overcoming a certain difficulty in a few days when without help it would take years.

Many readers have probably noticed the peculiarities of the dowsing reactions mentioned. They are reactions I have found by testing many streams very many times, and I shall be interested to read other readers' experiences regarding the direction of flow of underground streams, the flow effect of the parallels and other minor reaction bands.

THE RADIO-ELECTROMETER

THE FOLLOWING INTERIM REPORT ON THE ABOVE HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY MR. MABY :

Many further tests, discussions with visitors and semi-continuous observations of these instruments during six months of stormy and fair weather appear to justify the following general conclusions :—

1. Motive effect of radiation from the human body and the eyes especially, quite indisputable; acting over at least 100ft., in fine weather, from the human eyes. Many critical tests under all kinds of conditions.
2. Damping and disturbing effect of thundery and cyclonic storm clouds and even heavy fog, but not ground mist so much, very clearly demonstrable. Hundreds of observations made on this over the last six months as well as the previous year. No use to try to get strong or clear reactions and polar effects when the weather is getting stormy, for several hours in advance, as the instruments either go dead or else become hopelessly perturbed. Lightning flashes cause inductive reactions at a distance.
3. No relation between activity and either barometric pressure, humidity or local ionisation, only between intensity of electronic activity, air temperature or proximity of local screening masses, &c., and instrumental responses.
4. Critical distances in respect of maximum response confirmed.
5. Cardinal orientation of any unilateral or bi-lateral screening or energy source is important. Average response to rays from the N. and S. is clockwise, and from E. or W. anti-clockwise; but reversals and temporary divergencies often occur, and there is a tendency for N. and W. to be stronger than S. or E. (This, however, may be local bias, though I think not).
6. Exact symmetry of form and masses, screening, &c., in the immediate surroundings as well as in the instrument itself are important, if a balanced field and nil response, until purposely disturbed, are required. Any material mass may cause reactions, but the latter will be stronger

- if there is electronic activity or nervous emotion or tension present.
7. To get true and repeatable polar responses (plus or minus in sense) the local field must be perfectly balanced. Such polar responses result from non-living as well as living objects, but may be accentuated in the latter instance.
 8. Running water seems to create reaction; and some degree of interference with, and damping of, natural fields of this kind appear to be possible by appropriate electro-magnetic apparatus. (More work needed here).
 9. A state of nervous tension or the movement of nearby objects evidently interferes with smooth instrumental working. Work should be done under relaxed, equable, all-quiet conditions. Emotion or muscular tension definitely increases deflections when the human body is in contact or at a short distance away.
 10. Efficient screening of the fields or rays which cause reactions appears to be extremely difficult, if not impossible. They are, unquestionably, uncommonly penetrating. Yet reflections can, apparently, also occur, especially from polished metal surfaces. Damping down of reactions and general reduction of sensitivity can, however, be readily achieved either by mechanical, magnetic or electro-magnetic control, such as arranging suitable screens or masses at critical distances.
 11. In addition to the rotary or deflective horizontal force, there is evidently a more unsteady (average 72 oscillations per minute) vertical component at work, especially in relation to human emotional output. This causes wobbling of the moving component on its fulcrum or suspension point. Such mobility is more marked the stronger the applied force and the better the meteorological conditions.
 12. Despite the cardinal effects (see para. 5), strong local magnetic fields that can be artificially reversed or rotated do not appear to modify the N/S and E/W plus or minus rotations; though there is *temporary* retardation or reversal of motion accompanying each magnetic or other disturbance.
 13. Light without heat does not appear to be an active or sensitising agent. Heat *is*, however. But some preponderant meteorological factor is the final controlling agency, regardless of the sensitivity, including temperature control, otherwise maintained. The same factor also governs the physiological responses, curious as this may appear to be. I suspect that charged cloud masses have some damping and braking action, rather than screening off some down-coming radiation. Indeed, small masses at close quarters do the same thing.

PART TWO

MODERN SCIENCE AND RADIONIC THERAPY

By J. C. M.

In the April issue of the periodical *Money*, article: "Science Marches On," a doctor outlined some of the aims and achievements of radiesthetic and radionic diagnosis and therapy. The article was reproduced in the June number of this *Journal*, and I was asked to make a correspondingly brief statement for *Money* from a physical standpoint. My remarks (as below) were thought, however, to be too technical for the average reader, though it appeared to be impossible to simplify them without serious loss of scientific import. I am, therefore, now submitting them, for what they may be worth, to the Editor of the *B.S.D. Journal*, hoping that they may thus afford some stimulus and (if need be) encouragement to dowsers and radiesthetists, who are more immediately concerned with the subject.

It is claimed by modern dowsers and radiesthetists, including a number of competent electrical engineers, physicists, physiologists, geologists and medical workers, who have troubled fully and impartially to examine the matter in the light of recent physical theories:—(1) that every substance yet tested radiates faintly, but continuously, at its own specific high frequency and wave-length, in terms of some characteristic, electro-magnetic wave radiation; and (2) that these rays can, and do, cause a variety of distinctive individual reactions in living tissues and organs of suitable irritability; also causing subtle electro-magnetic responses in certain purely mechanical (*i.e.*, non-living) detector apparatus, that can be especially devised or adapted for the purpose.

Various analogous effects have, in recent years, already been recorded and investigated by classical scientists, that may afford some initial basis of comparison with the radiesthetic phenomena. For instance, when substances of a normally "non-radio-active" kind are bombarded (shock-excited electrically) by super-accelerated electric particles, as in the so-called Cyclotron machine, or even by very high frequency X-rays, then the substances fluoresce temporarily, giving off their own characteristic frequencies of invisible light. So that such secondary rays can, as Barkla and Mosely have shown, be used in an analytical sense to determine the chemical nature of any substance thus bombarded or violently oscillated.

This phenomenon is, in fact, an artificial example of just what the analytical radiesthetist has independently claimed; only that he employs a naturally existent, non-boosted radiation, that may well be due to variable excitation of his specimens by

the all-powerful, extremely penetrating cosmic rays (or their secondary derivatives), which rain down incessantly on Earth from outer space. Indeed, Physics now admits officially that *all* matter, not only the "spontaneously" radio-active materials, is very weakly radio-active in the sense required by dowers and radiesthetists. The radionic hypothesis, therefore, is by no means irrational or extreme in its claims.

Again, various growing organisms, such as yeast cultures and fast-developing root tips, as well as fresh blood cells, have been shown to emit vitally stimulating rays (apparently belonging to the ultra-violet region of the spectrum), known as "mitogenetic rays." Whereas some medical therapists, using ultra-short Hertzian ("wireless") waves of high intensity for the treatment of diseased tissues, have observed certain specific responses that were thought to be related to the particular frequencies employed. Owing, however, to high dosage intensities, the more subtle effects tended to be lost amid the more generalised reactions of a diathermic sort.

Finally, the latest work by physiologists with the so-called electro-encephalograph (a very high gain, ultra-short wave radio receiver of special design), also that of A. H. Reeves and the present writer, using the new radio-electrometer mentioned in *B.S.D.J.*, Nos. 48, 49 and 51, has proved the existence of a penetrating, short-wave radiation from the human body (*e.g.*, brain, eyes and nerve centres)—especially under emotion, cerebral activity or muscular tension. Such radiation can be projected across empty space, reflected, refracted, polarised, &c., it seems, and is also subject to guidance along suitable conducting wires. It appears, indeed, to be the same as that investigated by Mesmer, Boirac, de Rochas, von Reichenbach, Maxwell, Binet and Féré, Abrams, Wigelsworth, Drown, Boyd, Eeman and other pioneer investigators. But here, at least, as in the case of the Italian physiologist, Cazzamalli's, work, it is subject to entirely instrumental detection and recording, as in ordinary radio.

Books, not a short article, would be needed to describe and explain this new and fascinating subject convincingly. Up to the present, official Science has tended to frown on radiesthetic ideas and practices, as it has so often done before with new departures. But the truth cannot be suppressed or progress barred by mere prejudice and dogma. And those serious investigators who have repeatedly observed these phenomena at first hand, checking them with great care both biologically and instrumentally in the light of modern physics, physiology and radiology, have no reasonable doubt about the value and future prospects of the subject. Academically, it is of profound significance, in that the frequency of the radiations can be shown to be related to the atomic and molecular character of the materials used, so that a new form of analysis and diagnosis is possible.

Commercially, the modern descendant of the old-time water or mineral diviner is assured of a far wider and more rational future. Medically, as was hinted in the article mentioned above, vast horizons open up in both diagnosis and physical therapy—the likely Medicine of the future.*

In all three directions much honest and critical research work is being done, to-day, by private laboratories and individual practitioners; though this is, necessarily, still of a somewhat preliminary nature. Yet the results are already highly gratifying. And only increased public interest and scientific and financial backing are needed to establish the new science firmly, so as to give to mankind another boon of the greatest possible value and philosophical significance.

* Forthcoming books by L. E. Eeman and the present writer will deal with these and other aspects of the subject in detail. But publication is, at present, held up by paper restrictions.

The Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia, the Radionic Association and several members of the B.S.D. deal particularly with this side of the subject. The Institute of Experimental Metaphysics, Walton House, S.W.3, likewise welcomes papers and lectures on radiesthesia, etc. Whereas the Rudolph Steiner (anthroposophical) Foundation also publishes and encourages like principles in relation to Medicine and Agriculture. Anyone interested and suitably qualified is recommended to approach one or other of these bodies without delay. Homœopathic Medicine possibly links up with the subject.

DOWSING IN DISEASE AND HEALTH

Note of a Lecture given to the Society on July 2nd, 1946

By S. A. HURREN, M.C., M.BRIT. I.R.E., F.C.S.

The very reliable figures sent out from the Russell Sage Foundation in America have given the frequency of the radiations sent out from each of us, during the whole lifetime, as 3.33×10^{13} per second, that is to say, 333 followed by eleven noughts! It is but a short step forward for the dowser to establish that all materials have their own characteristic frequency, and this enables us to differentiate between them when using the pendulum or the divining rod. Musical people use frequencies rather than wave-lengths when fixing their standards of pitch, and as it is the *effect* of the frequencies which we are endeavouring to discover, no mention of wave-lengths need be made. These can always be obtained by dividing the speed of propagation by the frequencies, if necessary.

No claim of originality is made for the following experiments, and grateful acknowledgment is made to those pioneers who have so freely published their results for the benefit of all. The tools required for simple investigations are pendulums (with "bobs" of boxwood, metal, amber, ivory or crystal), a small

compass to enable one to know where magnetic north lies, and suitably designed charts over which the pendulums can be swung.

Using a circular chart, marked anti-clockwise in degrees from zero to 360, in steps of five degrees, the zero position should be pointing south. A large chart about a foot in diameter is best, with the outer circumference marked in ten-degree steps. The five-degree steps can then be marked on a smaller circle of 10-inch diameter on the same chart, thus making it easier to determine the exact angles. Place the sample to be tested at the centre of the circle and hold the pendulum immediately over it, the investigator facing south. Start the pendulum swinging due south, and it will gradually work its way anti-clockwise until it reaches the correct position for that particular sample. For example, silver gives a reading of 45°.

As a more interesting and, at times, extremely useful experiment, the 12 Schussler Salts can be used. These are usually numbered in alphabetical order, but in this experiment they all reach the third quadrant of the circle (180° to 270°). The results always obtained by the writer are given here, in the hope that others will try them out for themselves:—

Mag. Phos 180°	Kali Sulph 190°	Silicea 195°
Calc Fluor 200°	Calc Phos 210°	Calc Sulph 220°
Natrum Sulph 225°	Ferrum Phos 230°	Kali Mur 240°
Natrum Phos 245°	Kali Phos 250°	Natrum Mur 270°

The 6X potency was used for the tabulation of these figures. A set of twelve salts can be obtained from any homœopathic chemist, and the results are not dependent at all upon any belief or disbelief in the homœopathic principle!

The next experiment is based upon the use of a triangle, which can be drawn by anyone on a piece of card, or obtained in slightly more elaborate form from the writer, properly printed, at a cost of sixpence, post free. First draw an equilateral triangle with 8in. sides, preferably in Indian ink. Bisect one side and draw a line from this point to the opposite apex. Next draw a line parallel to the side bisected, two inches from it, inside the triangle. Divide each half of the side into five equal parts and draw lines from each point towards the opposite apex, but stopping at the parallel line. Now face south and place the apex nearest to yourself, with the centre-line pointing south.

To use the triangle in the simplest experiment, the only one for which space is possible on this occasion, place a specimen of an ailing person's saliva on the right-hand corner of the triangle, and a sample of one of the Schussler Salts on the left-hand corner. Place your left-hand forefinger on the apex, and start the pendulum swinging over the saliva towards the apex. Gradually move the right hand across the base line towards the sample, while the pendulum continues to swing. After reaching the sample, bring the right hand gradually back to the centre line. After a few

swings there it will move away from the centre line if the sample is not appropriate. If it is the right one, the pendulum will swing freely along the centre line, and, as if to make assurance doubly sure, it will swing a degree or two on each side of the line, but never depart far from it.

Readers will devise for themselves many other experiments with the triangle, always remembering that the right-hand corner should contain a "witness" of the person, and the left-hand corner a "witness" of the object with which the person is to be connected. The forefinger of the investigator always completes the triangle.

Zumstein and Schirch came over in 1933, at the invitation of Major Jack Paget, and conducted many experiments at Ibstock Place, using the divining rod with unflinching success in the location of gold, coal and other substances. It was then that the question of health and disease was discussed with these two experts, and the use of metalised cloth was recommended for the isolation of earth emanations from the bed of a sick person. The result of placing a large piece of this cloth under the bed, in districts where abnormal sickness was experienced, had proved almost miraculous in its insulating or screening effects. It was hoped to arrange demonstrations in this country on similar lines, but the war intervened. Meanwhile, experiments with the triangle and other devices have proved that much can be done by conducting pendulum work under suitably insulated conditions.

SOME EFFECTS OF EARTH RAYS

By V. D. WETHERED

If there is one radiesthetic subject which would repay planned investigation from the point of view of the community's health, it is what is popularly referred to as "earth rays." I do not propose to theorise on the incidence of earth rays or what causes them. The subject has been dealt with not infrequently in radiesthetic literature. But having been convinced recently of the reality of these rays by personal experience, a few words on the primary clinical effects which they can produce will not be out of place.

But first I wish to say a few words on the subject of "sensitives," *i.e.*, persons who are unusually sensitive to the conditions under which they live and the influences to which they are subject. People may be naturally sensitive, or they may acquire sensitivity by reason of their health or occupation. I should say that good dowers generally possess or acquire a fairly high degree of sensitivity. Sensitivity may well increase with age, and I remember Mr. Maby stating in a lecture that, being a weather sensitive, he found that the uncomfortable symptoms resulting

thereby increased with time. There are many disadvantages in being a sensitive, but at the same time I believe they can have their uses. They can become immediately aware of adverse influences which are not felt by most people, whose health nevertheless may suffer seriously if subjected to them over a long period of time. The sensitive can thus give warning of conditions inimical to health. This is actually what the radiesthetist does when going over a house with rod or pendulum to discover whether it is free of deleterious earth radiations. The reactions of the aluminium sensitive, who cannot tolerate food cooked in aluminium vessels, may prove of value (if credited) in appropriate cases of chronic ill-health.

The following observations are the result of personal experience in a position subjected to radiations adverse to the well-being of sensitive individuals, as confirmed by two other radiesthetists and at least one person who, though not a dowser, was uncomfortably aware of the adverse influence. Within half an hour of being in the building something rather like an electric current is felt passing through the body, or perhaps it would be more correct to call it "pressure." This is felt quite definitely round the back of the neck and ears. At the same time a general nerviness sets in, or increased nervous tension, accompanied by depression and weakness. A leading symptom is *lethargy*, and one has the feeling of having to make a very definite effort to move about. In the early stage, at least, I should say that respiration and pulse rate are often increased, with restlessness as a concomitant symptom.

Living under these conditions, it is not unlikely for the heart to miss a beat at times, and there is sometimes the sensation of *pounding* in the ears. I am of the opinion that the direct effect is one of over-stimulation of the nervous system, which produces inability to rest. Sleep may be sporadic, and after any period of recuperative rest, tension sets in, pulse rate increases and nervous energy is dissipated, leaving the subject weak, depressed and, maybe, cold and clammy. The subject inevitably settles down to a condition of reduced vitality, subject to colds, back-ache, minor ailments and (who can doubt) the possibility of more serious troubles ahead.

As to mitigating such influences, this is often possible (as reiterated in radiesthetic literature) by moving one's bed or avoiding spots known to be affected. But when the influence is general, such simple remedies cannot be employed. Elaborate methods have apparently been devised of cutting out earth rays, but they are expensive and possibly prohibitive for a whole building. In any case, their long-term efficiency is probably not fully proved. The writer, at any rate, has so far been unable to discover any simple and reliable method of approach, although there must be many hopeful avenues of investigation.

To reduce the immediate clinical effects, something can be done by way of palliation. As tests have shown, earth rays can affect nervous system, glands, organs and, in fact, every part of the human organism. Measured against sympathetic and para-sympathetic, on the method devised by the late Dr. Guyon Richards, at least some organs, glands, etc., will in all probability give plus readings, thus indicating over-stimulation and tension. For instance, the brain is almost certain to be affected, and it may be found that the reactions for both sympathetic and para-sympathetic are plus. In this case Aconite, according to Dr. Richards' table, is the corrective drug. Aconite can certainly help as a palliative measure, which will alleviate the mentally tense sensation induced by radiation effects. Its use in cases of hysteria are well known to homœopaths. Aconite 30 is probably as good a potency as any, but other conditions will equally need attention. It seems regrettable that at a time when houses are to be built on a big scale and so much time and expense are being devoted to medical research that so little attention (if any) is being given to underground radiations, their clinical effects and the protective measures which can be taken against them.

RADIATIONS AND THE RADIATION OF THE BRAIN

Address delivered to the British Society of Dowseers by Dr. Oscar Brunler, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., on October 30th, 1946

In introducing the Lecturer, the Chairman said :—

In the Wisdom of Solomon we read : " The flames burned under the water, and the water forgot its power to extinguish the flames, and the flames burned above their power."

This, was, in fact, one of the first discoveries made by Dr. Brunler, our speaker this afternoon. The Brunler flame, which burned in water, in oil and in chemicals, was laughed at as a mad idea. Yet, 25 years later, his discovery was the means by which we were able to undermine the German fortifications on the Normandy Coast.

But commerce and the forces of destruction did not fit in with his philosophy of life, and so he launched out into other spheres, and from the " flames " he turned to " light." There, in the wave bands of light, in the visible and invisible colours of the spectrum, he discovered a means of healing the physical ills of man.

But gradually he realised that behind all physical illness lay mental attitudes, which were reflected in the physical body. Interesting himself in the mind of man, he was led into the sphere of radiations. Here he found an explanation of the behaviour and achievements of men and women, and it is of these discoveries that he will speak this afternoon.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My lectures are not of the kind which are given by professors, nor are they full of references about the work done by others. I am afraid my lectures are of a kind which " a man who knows

everything" described as "lectures of a crank"; nevertheless, when I read to-day the lectures which I gave twenty, fifteen, and ten years ago, I find that the ideas, the facts and observations which I had given in these lectures are to-day to a great extent accepted scientific facts. And if to-day's lecture should appear to some of you a rather cranky lecture, you can believe me that it does not rob me of a moment's sleep, because I know that in ten, in a hundred years from now these facts will be common knowledge, and may be even the foundation for a better world in which the right people occupy the right places.

Psychology has thrown a great deal of light upon human nature and the mind of man. Psychology, however, can give us only glimpses into a person's mind. The radiation of the human brain enables us to penetrate deeper into the mystery of mysteries -- "the mind of man."

Man, the unknown, will he remain unknown? Are there no ways and means to understand him and his thoughts and deeds? It may sound strange indeed that the science of radiations gives us a deep insight into a man's mind. Before I deal with the discoveries made in the course of many years, let me deal first of all with some aspects of radiation phenomena.

We know that subterranean water currents send out rays which can be detected with the divining rod. Why can we detect them? How does the divining rod operate?

We know that we are surrounded by fields of radiations emanating from our body and made visible to the naked eye by help of the Kilner Screen. Where do these radiations come from? What is the cause of these radiations?

We know that our brain radiates, and that we can measure the wave-length of these rays. What is the nature of these rays?

Endless are the questions which we can ask, and yet the more we ponder over them the more elusive becomes the explanation which we seek.

In order to answer only a few of the perplexing questions, let me give you a short resumé of my discoveries, and I leave it to you to pursue the path and to make your own observations and discoveries.

What causes the divining rod to bend and to indicate a subterranean water current? The electro-magnetic waves passing along the Ulnar nerve, and the di-electric waves, coupled with the electro-magnetic waves, cause the divining rod to bend or the pendulum to swing or to rotate.

What causes the radiation of our body, or what produces the so-called Aura? The burning sodium in our blood produces a yellow light or electro-magnetic waves, and di-electric waves are coupled with these electro-magnetic waves, and these two kinds of waves are the cause of one form of radiation of our body.

Salt—"sodium chloride"—is the sustainer of life, and without salt life has to fade out and death will embrace us. Salt—"sodium chloride"—is decomposed in our body into sodium and chlorine. The metallic sodium entering our blood-stream in minute particles burns with a yellow flame, and a second wave—a di-electric one—is coupled with the flame of the burning sodium.

I have mentioned a di-electric wave, and in order to make this point clearer, let me add a few words. After many years of thought and searching I found that there is nothing in existence in the Universe which has not its counterpart. The counterpart of birth is death; the counterpart of faith is fear; the counterpart of light is darkness; and when we enter the sphere of physics we find that every magnetic wave or electro-magnetic wave has coupled to it a second wave which is of a di-electric nature. To make this point clearer, let me give you a simple example. A copper wire is a conductor of electro-magnetic waves, whilst mica or cotton or silk act as non-conductors or insulators. Mica, cotton or silk, however, are conductors of di-electric waves, and water diviners use mostly materials for divining purposes which are non-conductors of electro-magnetic waves. It is the di-electric radiation which is carried along the divining rod and which reacts to the di-electric radiation from the subterranean water current or the mineral to be divined.

The whole radiation phenomena has to be viewed from this point, namely, that we are dealing with two waves—electro-magnetic and di-electric ones—and these two kinds of waves are inseparable. The water diviner, the diagnostician using a pendulum, the magician, the magnetic healer, and many others make use of the di-electric currents which flow in and out of our body.

Having given you a very short explanation of the type of radiation which we utilize for divining purposes, let me now deal with my researches regarding the human brain. I do not intend to fatigue you with a description of the Bovis Biometer, which is pretty well known to most diviners. One point, however, I wish to point out, and that is that the Biometer does not measure electro-magnetic waves, but it gives us the wave-length of di-electric waves, although this fact seems to have eluded so far every user of the Biometer, even Monsieur Bovis, the inventor of this instrument.

Let me tell you the strange way in which I discovered the brain radiation. For a number of months I had measured the radiation of the thumbs of my patients. Hundreds of figures and names covered pages; but what did these figures mean? Had they any meaning; had they any relation to our brain, or did they give any measurement relating to the human body? The figures ranged from 220 to nearly 500 degrees Biometric, whilst the greater part of measurements was between 225 and

260 degrees. One day a mentally deficient girl was brought to me for consultation, and once more, as so often in the past, I learned from her, or I learnt through her, more than from any outstanding man. Half-wits, lunatics, and imbeciles have taught me more than intelligent people. The radiation of this patient's thumb gave a reading of 118 degrees Biometric—the lowest I had ever recorded. This patient's extraordinary slow-working mind interested me, and I timed her with a stop-watch to see how much time elapsed between my simple questions—such as, Which is your right hand? which is your left foot? and so forth. After exactly two minutes and eighteen seconds she answered the question, and not once did it take her more or less time to give the right answer. This extraordinary lapse of time between question and answer intrigued me, and it came to me that the following takes place in our mind. We learn as children which is our right hand, our right arm, our right foot, and so forth. This knowledge passes from our conscious mind into our subconscious, and with the speed of lightning we recall this knowledge into our conscious mind when we are being asked to indicate which is our right hand or our left foot. In the case of this mentally deficient patient there seemed to be a gap between conscious and subconscious mind, and to overbridge this gap two minutes and eighteen seconds were required. It occurred to me then that the Biometer reading of the thumb's radiation might give us the inter-relationship between conscious and subconscious mind. The lower the Biometric reading, the less are conscious and subconscious mind linked up with one another. The higher the reading the greater is the knowledge which we can draw from our subconscious into our conscious mind. I studied that night the hundreds of readings which I had taken and, to my great surprise, I discovered that all my very materialistically minded patients measured below 240 degrees Biometric, whilst those whose measurements were above 400 degrees were men of an intelligence far above the average.

Years have passed, thousands and thousands of readings have I taken, and step by step I have been able to tabulate the types of minds, to classify the quality of brain, and to assess a person's mental potentialities according to the Biometric reading.

Before I go further into this subject, let me deal with another aspect. We can measure the radiation of a person not only from the thumb but from the head by carrying the radiation from the brain along a silk cord to the Biometer. If the radiation of the brain consisted of electro-magnetic waves in the region of light rays, then a silk cord would be the most unsuitable carrier for the electro-magnetic waves; in fact, silk being an insulator or non-conductor would make it impossible to obtain any readings on the Biometer; yet silk is the most perfect conductor for these radiations and, therefore, we must accept it that the radiation

which we measure is a di-electric one. Besides measuring the brain radiation directly, we can measure it from a person's signature, from his handwriting, from his paintings or drawings. How can we explain that the person's radiation adheres to the paper on which he has written or on the canvas on which he has painted a picture? The eyes which are watching the letters as they are being written down on the paper radiate a force on to the paper, and this force is a di-electric radiation which is identical with the radiation of the individual's brain. We can measure the radiation of a handwriting and check it up with the writer's brain radiation, and we shall find that both measurements are identical. In the case of oil paintings, I found that a small packet of ordinary kitchen salt absorbs rapidly the radiation emanating from the picture, and we can measure the radiation of the salt on the Biometer. Knowing the radiation of an artist's brain, and taking the radiation of his paintings by the aforementioned means, *i.e.*, salt, we find that both readings are identical. It stands to reason, therefore, that we can measure the brain radiation of great painters by measuring the radiation from their paintings, or we can measure the radiation of manuscripts or letters of famous men by placing them on the Biometer.

Before dealing further with the radiation of the brain, let me state here and now that we do not think with the grey matter in our head. The size of our head, the quantity of grey matter—"our brain"—has nothing to do with intelligence or brain power. You may ask: If one does not think with the grey matter, with what part of our head do we think?—provided we ever think at all—and very few people do think. That is my personal observation. We think with our *PIA MATER*. It is the *Pia Mater* which is the receiver as well as the sender of waves, and every thought which enters our consciousness, and every thought which we send out is a form of radiation whose wavelength can be measured. The waves radiating from our *Pia Mater* are electro-magnetic and di-electric radiations, and in intelligent human beings their wave-lengths lie in the region of visible or invisible ultra-violet light rays, and in some exceptional cases, with which I shall deal later, they are beyond the shortest invisible ultra-violet rays, and I shall call them Bio-Cosmic rays.

Before I continue, let me repeat once more the chief points with which I have dealt:

(1) The electro-magnetic waves which are carried along the Ulnar nerve cause the divining rod to bend or the pendulum to swing or to rotate.

(2) The sodium of the salt in our body, *i.e.*, in our blood stream, burns with a yellow flame in the presence of the oxygen in our blood stream, and this is the cause of one form of radiation emanating from our body.

(3) Every electro-magnetic wave, such as a ray of red or blue or yellow light, has a second wave coupled to it, and this second wave is of a di-electric nature.

(4) The di-electric wave coupled to the electro-magnetic wave is used by water diviners and other users of divining rods or pendulums.

(5) The radiation of a person's brain is retained on paper and canvas, and is easily absorbed in salt and can be measured even after centuries.

(6) We do not think with the grey matter in our head, but it is the Pia Mater which receives or sends our thought waves, and the grey matter reacts to the vibrations which are transmitted to it from the Pia Mater.

(7) The grey matter may be compared with the Solar Plexus, which receives and transmits the messages from our conscious mind to the different parts of our body. In a similar way, the grey matter is the receiver and transmitter of thought waves from the Pia Mater, and translates these waves into our conscious mind, giving them a meaning within the range of our understanding.

And, last of all, our understanding is translated into symbols, and to these symbols we give words. We do not think in words, but we think in symbols, and with the speed of light we give to a certain symbol a word and a meaning which can be understood by others who speak the same language.

Now let me deal further with the radiation of the brain. Apart from being able to measure the wave-length of the rays radiating from our brain, we get certain reactions on the Biometer or when holding a pendulum over a handwriting or painting.

In the case of all creative, *i.e.*, constructively thinking, persons we find that the reaction with the pendulum is clockwise. In other words, the pendulum rotates clockwise.

In the case of criminals or destructively thinking people we get an anti-clockwise reaction; the pendulum rotates anti-clockwise.

In case of individuals who are entirely governed by will we find that the pendulum moves in a straight line up and down.

The majority of the world, I venture to say in ninety per cent. human beings, the reaction which we obtain is of an oscillating type. The pendulum moves at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the left and then swings over to 45 degrees on the right, forming a V shape. Those who give such a reaction lack "Will." They are the masses which can be influenced by a stronger will than their own, and any form of propaganda will sway them one way or another.

Apart from these four fundamental reactions we find that there are some who give an up-and-down reaction with an anti-clockwise or a clockwise tendency, or with an oscillating reaction with a clockwise or an anti-clockwise rotation after the pendulum has swung to and fro in the shape of a V.

After having measured well over ten thousand brain radiations, one discovers that mankind can be compared with a pyramid. The broad base of the pyramid represents the average man with a brain radiation of about 225 to 230 degrees Biometric; as we ascend towards the apex of the pyramid the cross-sectional area becomes smaller and smaller, and, in a similar way, less and less individuals with high and higher radiations can be found in this world, until in the end only one personality surpasses the understanding of all the others below him.

I should like to point out that the measurement of the radiation of the brain gives us a man's mental potentialities; whether he makes full use of them, or whether he neglects to develop, use and exploit his full mental powers, is a matter which depends on his will, his perseverance and his determination and faculty to observe and to co-ordinate observations and knowledge.

The question arises: Is it possible to classify or put into groups the different kinds of minds according to their radiations? As I have pointed out before, we can classify mankind into groups according to the reactions which we register—the clockwise type of mind with constructive and creative ideas, the anti-clockwise type, and so forth. The actual wave-length of the radiation of the brain gives us a very clear classification of a man's mind. A hundred, a thousand, or even ten thousand brain radiation readings will not disclose to us any understanding of the mental faculties of a person unless we study and penetrate into the mind of those whose radiation we have measured. Below the range of invisible ultra-violet rays we find all the great "Knowalls"—the materialists who laugh at everything which is beyond their range of comprehension, and who discard all knowledge which is of an abstract nature as superstition, nonsense, or irrational. We can therefore call the range of radiations below 240 degrees Biometric as the range of the material world—the world of the materialist, who believe only in what they can see, touch, eat or drink.

To those whose radiation is above 240 degrees, abstract ideas, abstract thinking is within their range of mental grasp. Between 260 and 280 degrees we find the successful hotel managers, the first-class salesmen, the caterers, the highly skilled workmen, and so forth. The really good Secondary School masters are in the 290 degree range, whilst the Public School masters are to be found in the 330 to 360 degree range. The 370 to 390 degree range is the Professor range.

It would take many hours to deal in detail with the various types of minds which we encounter at different radiations as, for instance, the 310 degree type, which is controlled by his physical desires and which appears to all those whom he meets as a highly intellectual individual on account of his ability to memorize whatever he reads; the 325 degree type which reads the conscious and subconscious mind of other people—the lowest form of clairvoyance. The highly intuitive type we find at 350 degrees. The orthodox and the super-orthodox type of individual is to be found in the 370 to 395 degree range. Between 395 and 405 degrees is the fear range. At 482 degrees we find those men and women who have the gift of a higher form of clairvoyance than the 325 radiation. Those whose radiation is below 368 are bad actors who cannot hold their audience, whilst all the great stars of the stage measure between 460 and 530 degrees. Why have the great actors such high radiations? In order to answer this question we have to turn our mind into a totally different direction and deal with the evolution of the soul. It is not possible to deal with this deep philosophical problem in this lecture.

I mentioned before that we can measure the radiation of a person's brain from his handwriting or from a picture painted by an artist. This discovery enabled me to measure the brain radiation of well-known people, and without going further into the classification of types of mind, let me give you the brain radiations of those whose names have survived and whose names will survive for centuries.

When we measure the radiation emanating from the paintings of the greatest all-round genius the world has known and check it up with the radiations from his manuscripts, we find that the paintings as well as the manuscripts send out a radiation which measures 725 degrees Biometric. Leonardo da Vinci surpassed all other men. Michael Angelo, another one of the truly great ones, gives a reading of 689 degrees, clockwise.

Titian 660	Constable 570
Fra Angelico 664	Holbein 640
Benvenuto Cellini 670	Raeburn 610
Velasquez 646	Perugino 670
Tiepolo 590	Giotto 654
Fragonard 580	Cimabue 630
Greuze 602	Rubens 625
Tintoretto 650	Renoir 550
Donatello 662	Vermeer 607
Raphael 650	Joshua Reynolds 586
Rembrandt 638	

No painter goes down to posterity unless his radiation is above 500 degrees Biometric.

Let us see what are the radiations of some of the composers :—

Wagner 538 clockwise	Johann Strauss 561
Liszt 538	Puccini 536
Chopin 550	Rossini 555
Gounod 547	Haydn 535
Paganini 538	Elgar 532
Scarlatti, D., 577	

What are the radiations of famous authors; within which range do we find them ?—

Sheridan 575 To and fro	Anthony Trollope 479
and clockwise	Charles Dickens 540
Carlyle 514 clockwise	Longfellow 511
Emerson 500 clockwise	Tennyson 525
Goethe 608	Thackeray 468
Dostojevski 508	W. B. Yeats 529
Balzac 477	Kipling 527

The famous generals, the leaders of men who transplant some of their will force on to those whom they lead :—

Napoleon 598	Garibaldi 493
Nelson 510	Wellington 492
Ludendorff 506	Fernando Cortez 548
Gambetta 510	Sir John Dill 519
Admiral Darlan 490	Frederick the Great 657

Within which range are the men of science ?—

Marconi 480
Edison 470
Sir William Bragg 518
Mme. Curie 492
Alexis Carel 503
Sir James Clark-Maxwell 507
Prof. Ernst Haeckel 434

After having given you a few of the readings of famous men in history, let me quote some who are inexplicable to many :—

Rasputin, the man with a dynamic magnetic radiation, gives us a reading of 528 degrees, the range of great actors, and an up-and-down reaction. Rasputin was governed by his iron determination and will power—but he was not an evil or destructive type of mind.

Count Ciano, 370 degrees, the so-called perfect double-crosser, was just weak. The oscillating reaction which we register from his letters shows clearly that he was a man who was swayed by anyone with a strong will. Under the influence of Mussolini he was his servant; the moment later, when another strong-willed person imposed his will on him, he was that other person's

tool. A conscious double-crosser does not give an oscillating reaction, but he would give an up-and-down reaction with an anti-clockwise rotation.

We can learn a considerable amount about the mind of man and his real character when we measure the radiation of the brain.

Man, the unknown, does not remain unknown. Fair words cannot hide the darkness of a soul, and pleasing slogans cannot hide the motives of a man when science has the tool to measure and to judge him.

We are only on the fringe of a new field of knowledge, but in years to come we may be able to use this knowledge to help to build a better world for all.

INTERPRETATION OF PARAPHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS

IN TERMS OF RADIESTHETIC WAVE-LENGTH, AND THE CONNECTION OF BOTH WITH HEALING POWER

BY W. E. BENHAM, B.Sc., F.INST.P., A.M.I.R.E., F.R.S.A., F.P.S.L., F.T.S.

Foreword

The instrument used in taking the measurements described in the sequel is as described in a previous article (June, December, 1944, issues of *Journal*), and differs from the biomètre of A. Bovis chiefly in that no lozenge is used and that rather more colour is used on the base-board of my instrument. Incidentally, the word "tape," as employed in the 12th line from the bottom of p. 29 in the June, 1944, *Journal*, is loosely employed for the biomètre strip—I trust this has not caused confusion.

I should like to be able to say that a pendulum swung *at right angles* to the strip is always a *maximum* reading, and one *along* the strip a *minimum* reading, but, unfortunately, things are not always so simple as this. In order to convey a more accurate idea of the behaviour of the pendulum, while not losing sight of the foregoing over-simplified description, I will draw attention more precisely to the behaviour of the swinging pendulum (oscillation—not gyration) as the point of suspension from the fingers is caused to travel slowly up or down the strip. As a maximum is passed through, the pendulum "topples over," that is to say, the oscillation of the pendulum exhibits every sign that a crest of *something* is being surmounted. At the actual maximum, the swing of the pendulum may be either along or at right angles to the strip, but it is unstable in the former position, which it only occupies for an instant as the point of suspension

is moved over the maximum. At a minimum, the reverse is the case: the horizontal (along the strip) swing is now the stable movement, though the vertical (at right angles to the strip) swing is not so unstable that it may not be used for measurement. This is not surprising, however, since we are now dealing with *minima* of energy. For different points on the thumb the maxima do not vary in position; the positions of the minima usually vary greatly; according to the strength (or amount of energy) of the radiation from different areas. During phase reversals, the maxima behave somewhat like minima and the minima somewhat like maxima as far as the pendulum reactions are concerned, but the positions on the strip are affected by the relative strength of radiation, in such a way that the true maxima (though looking like minima) may be sorted out. Phase reversals, I find, occur mainly (a) at twilight, persisting for various periods up to an hour or so after sunset, after which normality is usually regained. (b) In daylight, when there are thunder clouds about. These findings are in general agreement with those of Mr. Maby and others, using a rod.

Measurements of the Aura of Human Beings

Contact is made with the *physical* body, the "aura" then spreads along the biomètre strip (and beyond, failing an inconveniently long strip). Why the length of the probe cord does not matter remains a mystery at present.

A note on the lozenge may be inserted here. The reason for dispensing with the lozenge was in order to simplify matters at the outset of my researches. No good reason for my re-introducing the lozenge has since appeared. The function of the lozenge seems to me to be to permit the relatively unskilled user to arrive at certain "cleavage" positions (minima) in the structure of the aura of the object studied with but little chance of confusion by readings which correspond to maximum density of the auric segments (maxima). I hardly think, however, that this desired result is greatly assisted by resorting to a lozenge, the main factor being that Bovis laid down certain rules as to where to start measuring, these rules being calculated to lead the reader to the particular cleavages which Bovis designated "physical" and "psychic." The lozenge does seem, however, to have appreciable suppressing action on the maxima, as people who use the Bovis instrument (with lozenge) tend to read minima rather than maxima, whether they follow Bovis "rules" or not.* This suppressing action is evidently intentional, and is achieved by making use of a very remarkable phenomenon known as "La

* However, for sufficiently strong radiations (from object under test) the maxima come through quite definitely on Bovis's instrument.

Radiation de la Forme." A pendulum swung over a lozenge sets itself along the long diagonal if there are no other disturbing factors. There may be sundry movements (including gyrations) before the swing settles down along the long diagonal, but these do not last long, and it is to be understood that one must always allow enough time for the swing to become established.

Granted that the lozenge may have some advantages for the measurement of minima, the question naturally arises: do the minima give the right information? The answer to this is that any information obtained from minima alone is incomplete. The same applies to the measurement of maxima. For a complete assessment of the state of a person's aura, both sets of measurements should be made, though this may be time-consuming when all readings are taken. If one has to choose, then the maxima are more significant than the minima, as will shortly appear.

The Psychic "Reading"

In some respects the most important of all, this reading is the key to mental ability and fitness. A person's "psychic" may be temporarily depressed by cold, disease, disappointment; it may be temporarily raised after prolonged brain work (even if accompanied by a lowered physical denoting fatigue). In all cases of progress-watching it is desirable to record both psychic and physical readings. As healing continues one soon recognises for any one patient the normals to which these readings tend; though there seems to be no definite sign of a "long term" limit to the values that might possibly be attained. Bovis quotes one lady with a physical of 400°B (80cm.) and a psychic of 500°B (100cm.), but these readings *may* have been "artificially" induced. The psychic measurement could be invaluable for intelligence testing from handwriting, but a knowledge of the physical and of other factors is most desirable in addition before finally "assessing" the intelligence.

By taking measurements from different subjects or from their photographs,* the writer has arrived at conclusive evidence that the most significant reading for mental ability is a *maximum* reading. M. Bovis and Major Menzies take as the "psychic" the minimum lying next *below* this maximum, while two other English workers take the psychic as the minimum lying next *above* this maximum. The apparent discrepancy between the biomètre readings of different workers is, I find, largely, though perhaps not entirely, due to their measuring different things instead of the same thing, and then talking of their measurements

* Owing to the extremely high velocity which the force is believed to possess, as explained in the previous article, it need not seem too surprising that response is obtained when working over a photograph even if the exposure time is the shortest possible.

as if they, in fact, referred to the same thing. Evidence that agreement may be obtained as among different workers is provided by the following table, which shows under (i.) my own measurements of subject S, taken by placing the probe tip at various points on the thumbprint made by S, the distances ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) being measured from the tip of the thumbprint. I have measured the minimum above my special maximum reading in this case, as the workers (ii.) and (iii.) measure in this way. We will call this minimum the psychic plus reading ($\psi+$). Readings below the maximum (ψ) will be called $\psi-$. I record in Bovis degrees, corrected for presence of lozenge.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	PSYCHIC PLUS MEASUREMENT.		
		(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)
6th August, 1946	S	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. 376.5°B	400°B	—
		1in. 387	—	—
		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 424	—	425°B
		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 401	—	—

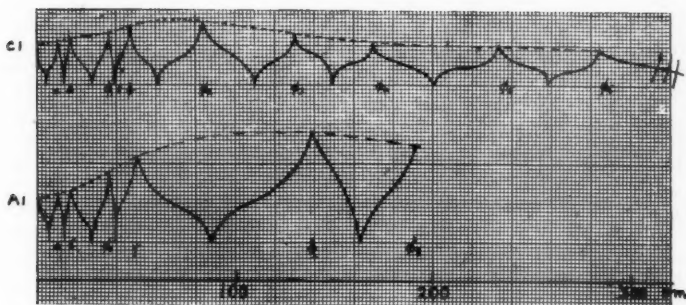
There is evidence that worker (ii) may read high or have a high reading instrument, but unfortunately I have not been able to ascertain the cause of this as yet.

The variation of $\psi+$ over the thumb has the following interpretation. The stronger a maximum having a given biometre reading, the more psychic energy there is, so the further away from that maximum will the neighbouring minima be found. Different parts of the thumb correspond to different parts of the head. I have not yet completed my investigations, but would say that the centre of the forehead gives a still higher $\psi+$ reading than obtained from any part of the thumb so far examined. The part of the thumb corresponding to the most powerful brain radiation gives the highest reading for $\psi+$, while ψ is fixed for all positions on the thumb. Bovis's $\psi-$ is a little wide of the mark as a true criterion of mental powers, as, for given physical powers, an increase in the strength of the mental radiation (as it comes through from different areas) will diminish $\psi-$. If, however, ψ increases with some mental endeavour, then $\psi-$ will also increase, as also will $\psi+$. †

The Complete Aura and its most important Attribute

As stated in previous work, there are six maxima besides the ψ reading, not counting the *a* and *b* readings (which repeat). The disposition of the energy in the aura is suggested by the diagram,

† Readings taken by placing the probe on the actual head tend to be slightly higher than those taken from the thumb. For example, the centre of the forehead of the above subject gave nearly 440° B. Correlation of head and thumb areas is not yet completed.



subject C1 being a young person and subject A1 an adult.* Study of the positions of maxima and minima leads to the shapes of the various humps. Note that the ψ , or mental hump, tends to tilt left (in both subjects) as compared with the φ humps. The b reading also tilts left. That the minima are truly (and not merely apparently) as sharp as the maxima is proved by measurements during phase reversals. If the minima were blunt, then during phase reversals the maxima which they would then appear to be would be much blunter. This is not observed, and it is concluded that the minima are as sharp as drawn. The author contends that the minima may, in fact, be on the lower side of the zero line, and not on the zero line, as drawn, but has not re-drawn at present, as the point needs further study.

The readings φ_1 to φ_6 were previously called "physicals," but they are more correctly termed "paraphysicals." Some insects have their paraphysicals extended out to 600cms., yet many an adult human being does not extend beyond 400cms. The author's discovery that insects were possessed, on occasions, of large auras led to the idea that they might possess healing power.† This idea was soon confirmed, though some insects were, of course, found to be poisonous despite a large aura. Hence, a large aura is not a sufficient criterion for healing power, though it appears to be a necessary condition for strong healing. Any

* In this particular subject the full aura, which is widely extended, is not shown.

† In many butterflies the readings of φ_2 to φ_6 all lie above 2,000°B. (400cms.); ψ seems to be entirely missing, as would be expected. The chief difference between the paraphysicals of insects and of humans seems to be the extraordinarily high φ_2 of the former. φ_1 for most insects is not so markedly higher than for most humans. In one case φ_1 191°B. (or 203°b, that is 40.6cms.) was recorded. The highest φ_1 for a human that I have measured is 39.3cms. φ_{11} for insects is usually φ_9 . Range of φ_3 is 2,400°B-3,000°B in the case of the best healing butterflies.

one of the humps φ_3 to φ_6 may be the one which contains the healing force, though φ_5 or φ_6 is the best position for the healing hump to lie. The relationship between the radiesthetic wave-length and the healing φ is rather interesting, as considerable time may be expended if the aura is always to be measured for healing power. The radiesthetic wave-length is suppressed on the biomètre, as the damping of the metal strip is considerable. Use instead a thin copper wire, and, behold a number of additional readings, which were absent from the biomètre, make their appearance. These readings are evenly spaced by *half* the radiesthetic wave-length. The wave-length commonly varies between 5 and 40 cms., but may be shorter in the case of strong healers, and longer in the case of sickness. Bovis quotes 19cms. somewhere as being considered correct for a healthy person. This was someone else's estimate, not his, as he was rather contrasting this with his biomètre figures, which mean something different. There is, then, a mathematical relationship between λ and φ_H (φ_H is whichever of φ_3 to φ_6 corresponds to healing), as follows:

$$\lambda \varphi_H^{3/2} = (\text{constant}) H$$

The value of the constant, which I term the *healing constant*, is 93,600 (average over 18 healers), λ and φ_H both being expressed in cms. If, then, λ is measured, we know where φ_H is going to be. We may not, however, discover whether φ_H is φ_3 , φ_4 , φ_5 or φ_6 without making special tests. This may or may not be important, but I must not close without indicating how these tests are made. An agent of unknown φ_H but known φ_1 — φ_6 is brought into contact with another agent which is to be "healed" by the first agent. After contact for a series of specified time intervals, measuring after each, the φ_1 of the "healed" agent can be brought no higher. Its value will then be found to coincide with either φ_3 , φ_4 , φ_5 or φ_6 of the first agent. Whichever one it coincides with is φ_H .

Application to Medicine—Positive Healing Scientifically Revealed

The above outline contains some of the more salient features of the author's work, directed towards establishing the true nature of healing. There were many grave difficulties involved in the measurements which it would be arduous to relate. So many variables have to be eliminated. The technique is in many ways similar to that employed in spectroscopy, in which a standard spectrum, say that of Iron, is often used as a means of reference to known wave-lengths.

Outstanding mysteries there number many. The radiesthetic wave-length, λ . Is it electro-magnetic or not? If not, what forces of nature are called into play? I find the radiesthetic wave-length *changes length on passing through a dielectric*. This

important discovery dismisses the possibility that we are dealing with an electro-magnetic wave of ordinary type. It explains, incidentally, why the male oak bombyx moth is indifferent to his mate if a glass bell-jar surrounds her, a fact which troubled Fabre so. The radiations alter on passing through the glass, so that resonance between male and received female radiations no longer occurs. Resonance is perfect between male and female of this species when no dielectric intervenes, but for other species the wave-lengths are only roughly equal as between the sexes. Hence, the male moths sailed straight past the imprisoned female, and made straight for the box of twigs in the dark corner of the room. The twigs (on which the female had previously rested) carried the "resonance" radiation, since the box was not closed or surrounded by dielectric, other than air.

The possibilities thus opened up are nothing short of amazing. For, if radiesthetic wave-lengths are as closely connected with healing as my experiments indicate, then by interposition of dielectric screens between healing agent and patient one may modify the strength and quality of the dose. One converts what might in Mesmer's time have been described as a single panacea into a whole range of remedies, to suit different conditions. Starting, for example, with the strong healing wave-length of, say, 13cm., one may "break this down" to 14cms. by interposing glass plates of a few mm. thickness. Radiesthetic wave-length change was originally established by measuring the radiations from honey, first direct and then through the containing glass jar.

The possibility of treating successfully every single disease known to science, using a single healing substance as source of radiation in conjunction with a set of screens of varying thickness, is now definitely within sight. As to whether this method would be as practical as the use of several different agents seems doubtful, but it must be emphasised that we have established beyond all possible doubt in work similar to that above described

(a) That with every substance, living or dead, there is associated a ϕ_H which is, technically if not actually, a healing source.

(b) The healing or de-healing effect of ϕ_H is primarily an affair of wave-length.

(c) The wave-length of the healing agent should be varied to suit that of the patient and/or that of his disease at the time of treatment.

(d) Even the wave-length of disease varies within small limits. The wave-length of the healthy tissue may vary over quite wide limits. The healing agent must oppose the disease while not appreciably opposing the healthy tissue—it is sometimes impossible to realise this with a healing agent that has previously proved suitable.

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PART THREE

RADIESTHESIA IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED LUXEMBURG

BY N. MACBETH

It was said that under the late regime the German authorities did not like private people, including those of enemy-conquered countries, to go in for dowsing. There was an interesting case of a dowser who was a school teacher, M. Meier, of Esch in Luxemburg, being persecuted by the Germans.

M. Meier had certainly put himself in an awkward position, for in 1938-39 he had openly proclaimed that Hitler would make the world unhappy, as this had been known by the pendulum oscillating in zig-zags over the forehead of Hitler's photograph. This is the sign equally of the eccentric, the spiritualist medium, and also of the mentally deranged, M. Meier states.

Luxemburg was invaded on May 10th, 1944, and then M. Meier's troubles began, for his name was on the list of those wanted. Meier had been a refugee earlier, but he returned to Luxemburg in July. The Germans straightway destroyed all his books on religion, social science and matters relating to radiesthesia. Soon, there was a plan for deporting him to Germany, but this Meier avoided in an original way; he proved his powers as a radiesthetist to the Nazi in charge of the District in Luxemburg, who then protected him and allowed him to stay in his home. Operating over his watch, Meier told the Nazi by this means whether or not the man was married, had children, was suffering from any illness and, if so, where the illness was located. It was this proof of Meier's powers that caused the Nazi to cancel the deportation order, as an article in *Radiesthésie pour Tous* relates.

Meier received strict orders not to use the pendulum except in the Nazi chief's presence, and in due course the abilities of this Luxemburg school teacher were put to further tests. Here was a dowser under German protection, though under detention, while Hitler, Himmler, von Bülow (a geologist) and Conte (a physician) had formally forbidden the practice of radiesthesia by the public. One of the tests which Meier was set was at the Palace of Luxemburg, before the eyes of the German Governors. He had to locate on a map the site of seven excavations and determine their depths. His findings were correct. Yet the Germans continued to fight for Meier's body, in spite of the District Chief's protection.

The flight of Rudolf Hess was the political event which had brought about the persecution of all radiesthetists in Germany,

M. Meier explains, for Hess had "foreseen," through radiesthetic means, that Hitler was doomed to failure. One day the assistant of the District Chief, wishing to test Meier's powers, asked him to say where Hitler was at the moment. Meier at once found, by pendulum, that the Fuehrer was at Vinnitsa, in Poland. The German, on hearing Meier's reply, made no remark, but simply folded up the map which had been used. During the Nuremberg Trials it was said that Hitler had, in fact, been at Vinnitsa.

Later, Meier was accused of reading Hitler's thoughts by means of radiesthesia, and letting the British know his plans three months before an offensive. Fortunately, Liberation came before Meier's trial on this charge.

NOTES AND NEWS

The best rendering in English of *Radiesthésie* would appear to be "Radiesthesia" (though *Radiaesthesia* would be more correct), on the analogy of such words as anaesthesia, hyperaesthesia, telaesthesia, synaesthesia, and cryptaesthesia, all of which can be found in good dictionaries. Similarly, "Teleradiesthesia" is the obvious English equivalent of *Téléradiesthésie*. Suitable derivatives are "Radiesthetist" and "Radiesthetic," on the analogy of "anaesthetist" and "anaesthetic."

* * * *

In May, 1932, an official memorandum was issued by the Military Secretary Army Headquarters in India asking for the names of any military officers who possessed water-divining powers. As a result, a list of twelve names was compiled. The practice of employing military water diviners officially is still in force in India.

* * * *

In an article in *Time and Tide* of October 12th, entitled "Annus Mirabilis for One," written by a man who had become nearly blind but recovered his sight after an operation, the following interesting passage occurs:—

"Living things, especially dogs, cats and humans, have an aura in addition to their smell. Probably the aura is electromagnetic—in very favourable conditions distortions of the aura are powerful enough to move floss silk at 20 feet—but there may be more to it than that. Sometimes an aura is pleasant, sometimes without emotional effect, sometimes most unpleasant."

* * * *

According to the *Sunday Express* of August 25th, Mr. Samuel Whittaker, of Nottingham, discovered a large deposit of gypsum near the village of Kilvington in November, 1945, by means of dowsing.

It was reported in *The Evening Standard* of November 13th that what is believed to be the largest water-yielding artesian well in England has been made on the advice of Mr. W. J. Mullins, the well-known water diviner of Bath, acting on behalf of the Sherborne (Dorset) R.D.C. The bore, just completed, is said to be yielding one and a half million gallons daily.

* * * *

Sir Arthur Eggar has sent us the following extract from a letter:—

"One of the paying guests is a ship's engineer who has been in many places. One of his jobs was on a ship chartered to salvage a Spanish galleon said to be full of Spanish gold. Before the diver would go down he wanted a dowser to divine the gold. Also he wanted to test the dowser before taking him to the wreck. So he had three bags made with small buoys attached. Into one he put gold, another silver, another copper, and sank these in various parts of the bay.

"The dowser was then put in a boat which was entirely hooded over with canvas so that he could not see out at all; incidentally, the intention was that nobody should see in, because he had some instrument of his own which he did not wish anyone to see.

"Then he was towed about all over the bay; and he found every one of those bags, and said correctly which metal each contained.

"When he was taken to the wreck, he said there was not much gold there. However, the job was begun, and the only Spanish gold piece that was found was in the silt removed by the searchers.

"(Someone had been there before)."

* * * *

Mr. F. L. Tomlinson, of Lucerne Valley, California, writes, on August 22nd:—

Herewith present a description of my general methods as a dowser for the benefit and perhaps edification of the members of our society.

The power to use wand and pendulum came to me about nine years ago, and since that time have been constantly testing to improve technique and increase understanding. Am an old rock hound, miner, and millman prospector with nearly forty years' experience in the mining regions of our Western States, and do find these added abilities in my later years has given me a much-enlarged capacity and most certain conviction of the great power and munificence of our Father of all things.

My work is principally by wand or pendulum, using any materials for either, which are soft, flexible and respondent to the energizing power of these affinitative tests, and am not able to use the forked stick or angle rod in any way.

Do tests for materials, metals or liquids of all kinds, obtaining a positive visible yes response, if present, when a small sample of the material or liquid searched for is held in the hands in contact with the wand or pendulum suspension line, and hands are held within the lines of the human aura.

Do find this system of prospecting is most enlightening, instructive and successful. There is much to learn, and thus far have had no complete failures, though did have some mistakes by using for a time the wrong inductors or ones containing two or more substances, only one of which was wanted, and the wrong one responded, probably because of its preponderance in percentage of total volume of specimen used.

There is always a visible yes response, if present, for seen or unseen, distant or close at hand, buried or surface exposed substances or liquids, and any lag of time in starting response is useful in a possible determination of approximate distance thereto and probable importance, and it is most advisable to procure single-content substances or liquids for inductors, as Nickel, Beryllium, Magnesium, Copper and other pure specimens as needed.

In working on the Mojave Desert, did find the activation movement when testing on the beam as much as 25 miles away did give some good ideas of total volume of deposit, but may be most disappointing in percentage content by our usual ton measurement base calculation.

Have desired to test out the possibilities of prompt definite field analysis determinations by using microammeter with volt and ohm combination, and did procure one such instrument through war production priority, but only one available at that time was entirely too heavy, and this will be looked into further later on. Do expect by such tests of volume, intensity and resistance to in time have work records for some measure of possible importance for further examination.

Water testing is performed with vial of snow or distilled water, and thus far has indicated O.K. in presence or absence, but have developed no certain depth test other than the mental with either wand or pendulum, and nothing else within the hands to secure yes or no to a suggested footage depth.

Obsidian and common glass are the only insulators I have found, and are used constantly in my testing work to insulate out a possible hidden underlying objective which could otherwise readily mislead in our readings.

This is a large and complicated subject, and there is much yet to examine, test and study, and to check details and experiences with other students seems almost out of the question, because there are few, if any, comparably engaged that we know of.

Am always glad to state fully or demonstrate for any enquiring persons the powers listed as possible and certain under procedure named, but infirmities of age restrict my movements from far afield.

* * * * *

Mr. T. J. Kelly, of Longford, Eire, writes, on August 26th :—

Further to my last letter to you with regard to Mr. Bennett's power of divining *without* maps, I now write to give you and your readers the results of five artesian wells that have been bored.

As no mention of Mr. Bennett's new discovery of divining without maps appeared in the last issue of the *Journal*, I think it right that members should be informed. In my opinion, it is the greatest advance in the art that I have heard of, and I look on Mr. Bennett as the greatest of living diviners.

For the past two years Mr. Bennett has been divining spring water without maps. So far, five wells have been bored under this new technique, and in each case the specified quantities of water have been obtained at the specified depths. Other wells are being bored, and we are guaranteeing supplies with these as usual.

He has also divined minerals and oil without maps, and at present is advising people in America about gold reefs and in Australia about oil.

An article on Mr. Bennett appeared in "The Wide World" Magazine a few months ago, and since then he has been inundated with shoals of letters from all over the world. The public have been tremendously interested, and I am sure it will be of much interest to your readers who have made a study of the art.

* * * * *

Mr. A. D. Beals, of Little Rock, Arkansas, writes as follows in letters dated September 25th and October 25th, 1946 :—

Your first inquiry was how I discover the right composition for my units. Answer : I take, for example, gold sample. In this case I use gold leaf, as that is about the nearest pure gold that can be had. This element emits a wave or ray of a certain length, similar to a radio wave. I am able to capture and tune this wave by the use of an antenna of the proper length so that it will respond to gold only when the unit is over the gold. Instead of having a variable condenser as in a radio set, where we only have to turn a knob to tune in to a shorter or longer radio station, I tune each unit to a single wave of the necessary length. This unit is from 1 to 1½ inches long—the size of a match. In fact, I use match stems for cores in making the antennæ. When once made it is always good, and will only respond to the particular element for which it is made. In capturing the wave great care must be taken to get as pure sample as possible, otherwise one is apt to get waves from some foreign substance in the ore.

In regard to the D.C. electricity that flows from our finger tips. I think this is one of the important forces that makes dowsing possible. However, this is only one element in our power house that makes a dowser different from any other person. I have made units, so I can measure the intensity of the D.C. electricity into what I call "points." This is an arbitrary measurement and would not fit into any electrical instruments that might be used to measure the intensity. I find the average person has what I call eight points of D.C. electricity flowing from the tips of the fingers. When I wrote you, September 25th, 1945, my D.C. electricity was 184 points. Since recovery from my sickness last winter my D.C. electricity has built up to 200 points. During my sickness it was very low. To give you something to make a comparison of the D.C. electricity in humans, will say I find that our flash light batteries for the regular flash light has 70 points of D.C. electricity. Two batteries, end to end, 140 points. This, compared with my 200 points, will give you an idea of the strength of the D.C. electricity in one who can dowse. All whom I have tried, who can successfully dowse, have high D.C. electricity. There is some other force in our bodies that works with the electricity to make a successful dowser. I have found several wave-lengths flowing from our bodies, but none of them seem to be the unknown power.

I know it is easy to start unnecessary theories about dowsing, but that is one way to learn. We may cause someone else to have a thought that may lead to an answer to some of these mysterious questions. In the operation of my units I take the unit tuned to the particular thing I am looking for and place it on the top end of my forked divining holder, with the ends in my two hands and the holder in an upright position. If I want to look for petroleum oil, I will put on a petroleum unit. I will be driven through the country, and if we pass over an oilfield the holder will bend down and stay down as long as I am over oil. As soon as we pass off the oil the holder returns to an upright position. If I wish to check for oil off the side I change the position of my hands to bring the holder in such a position it can swing sideways. If the oil is off the side it will swing in the direction of the oil.

I also use the pendulum, in the bottom of which I have drilled a hole just large enough to receive a unit. Holding this pendulum in my right hand and pointing with my left hand I slowly turn around. When my left hand points to the mineral or oil the pendulum commences to rotate anti-clockwise. This gives me the direction to go to look for the mineral.

I have tested these instruments in an airplane and they work equally well. I had thought that not having any contact with the earth my dowsing would not work ; but it does. In measuring depth to, say, oil from an airplane, it is necessary to deduct

the distance the airplane is from the ground from the total depth obtained in order to get the depth from the top of the ground to the oil.

In this country the dowser does not have the standing in business that you have in England. Here our instruments are called "doodle bugs," about the meanest name they can call them. However, our work is gradually receiving recognition by certain oil prospectors. They like to have our report on their oil blocks, but do not want others to know that they have associated with a "doodle bugger." An oil man who employs me would have me keep in the brush and woods when anyone comes near. Many oil men are coming to believe in the work. Our Government Geological Department has issued circulars and pamphlets to the farmers not to give any credence to "water witching" for underground streams of water, stating that the Department had made an exhaustive study of "water witching" and found there was nothing to it; that the action of the wand was due to muscular reaction of the operator.

I have been locating underground streams of water since I was 12 years old, and have been very successful. I always had an idea that in some way the work could be applied to metallic minerals, as I thought it was a magnetic influence. I tried many different gadgets and ways, but could not get the proper result. About 18 years ago I had my first success with iron. This was increased to take in all kinds of metals. I had come to realize that I was working on a wave theory; that all metals were emitting waves peculiar to each metal. A little voice kept telling me to try oil. It was some time before I would even try to capture a wave from oil, as I did not think it had it. I finally gave in and went to work over some petroleum oil. In an hour I had the wave captured and a unit made that would respond to petroleum oil. I had never been in an oilfield, and knew nothing about how oil was located in the ground, and went to an oilfield where I tested my oil unit. It worked beyond all expectation. To say I was excited is putting it mildly. I could not sleep that night. That was my beginning with oil.

That same little voice said to try gas. I could not see any sense to spend any time on gas, an invisible gas. I finally gave in and went to work over our gas stove and captured the wave. I went out to the street, and could locate the gas main and follow it wherever it went. Now I have units for helium, neon gas, oxygen.

These little experiences taught me that all substances in the earth, on the earth and above the earth produce waves or rays that can be captured and units made with antennae that will respond whenever within reach of the unit. This obviates the necessity of carrying samples of different elements I wish to locate. I can read oil 10,000 feet deep as easily as at 1,500 feet

deep. The only difference is the deeper the substance in the earth the longer time it takes to make contact with its wave. I find that different oils from different formations have different wave-lengths. When looking for oil this principle enables me to tell what formation the oil is in. I can also tell approximately how thick the oil is. I have units made for the waves that are flowing from the different oil sands and oil formations, and can tell the approximate thickness of the oil formation. This gives me a double check on the amount of oil in a given formation.

I have made units for the basic colours of red, blue and yellow. I find these colours are related to certain musical notes on the piano. I can put the unit for blue in the pendulum and strike note "D" on the piano, and the pendulum will rotate. I put a unit for red in the pendulum and strike note "C" and it will rotate. Put a unit for yellow in the pendulum and strike "A," and the pendulum will rotate. This shows how closely colour is related to music.

Out of my work with minerals I have developed a hobby of making units to respond to something over 60 different disease germs or virus, and by the use of the units can tell if a patient has any of the diseases for which I have units. I have been fortunate in having a doctor friend who believes thoroughly in the wave system of disease germs and in my dowsing methods. I am in his office nearly every day, and have access to his patients to test my units. He will frequently call me to come to his office to check some patient that he is not positive about the correct diagnosis. I have had some very interesting experiences in this hobby. I use both the forked holder and the pendulum.

I have found another thing: when a photograph (not a colour picture) is taken of a person that not only the visible image is recorded but also the invisible waves of any disease the person has are recorded, and I can diagnose from a photograph and tell what diseases the party has, if any, as well as if the patient was before me. I have proved this many times.

Map reading or dowsing is to me the most mysterious work I have ever done. I have not been able to find a satisfactory explanation for the results obtained. The greater part of my work is for petroleum oil and gas. I can take a map made by our Government, or what we call an ownership map made by some individual, covering an area miles away from my home. I will carefully go over the map at home. If there is any oil in the area covered by the map I will outline it on the map, tell what oil it is, whether Nacatoch, Annona Chalk, Blossom, Woodbine, Permian Lime, etc. How thick the oil is, whether paraffin or asphalt base. Then I take the map and go to the area and check the pool on the ground. This has proved very accurate. If you have any explanation as to how this class of dowsing can be done so accurately, would be glad to hear from you. When my best

friends and supporters see me do this kind of work they almost shun me, thinking I must be associated with Satan. If these maps were aerial photographs, I could see how the invisible waves would be recorded and I would be reading in that way. Captain Trinder is responsible for me getting into this kind of dowsing. I got the idea from his book. When I read his description of this work I could not believe it could be done, and tried it just to prove it could not be done; but I am now his convert.

I find that our bodies have a personal wave that I have captured on my family and friends and made units for the waves of each. I find I can follow where they have walked about the grounds and in the house. If they touch anything with their hands, the unit will respond to the object touched. This kind of dowsing must be done soon after the party has walked or handled some articles. In a short time the waves seem to leave. I have had some failures in this kind of dowsing, which possibly may be due to the personal waves being so close in length to the wave of someone else I cannot with my method separate them. This class of work will need much more study.

The doctor I referred to in my letter has three of the "Abram" machines with which he treats his patients. I had heard how they would take a small sample of the patient's blood and send it to the Electronic College (Headquarters of the Abram machines) in San Francisco, Calif., where it would be analyzed and report sent back outlining the disease and treatment. This sounded a good deal like my method, except I would test the patient's blood by checking over the hand. If there was any germ or virus in the blood for which I had a unit, the holder would turn down. If I was using the pendulum, it would commence to rotate anti-clockwise. I called on the doctor, and made myself known and my method of diagnosing disease. He was very much interested, and invited me to check some of the patients then in his office. I did so, and he then got out the report he had received from the Electronic College and compared with my analysis and found they were practically the same. This test made us good friends. Any doctor who can "dowse" his patients has a wonderful advantage over those who cannot do that kind of work.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Oasis Rod

17th November, 1946.

Dear Colonel Bell,

During the last year or so I have been in communication with a number of users of the Oasis rod, some of whom have had difficulties with it. Wherever possible I have met the latter and have given what assistance I could.

As many members of the B.S.D. are owners of the Oasis, and as some have probably experienced similar difficulties, I shall be grateful if you will allow me to publish the following supplementary guidance :—

Practically all of those who have had difficulties, and whom I have seen using the rod, have not been complying with the directions for holding it. These state that the "pull-point" (the place where the finger and thumb of the left hand hold the cord) must be "*as nearly as possible in line with the stem.*" Unless this is complied with the rod is not in the state of unstable equilibrium which is essential with this, and all other, divining rods, and will not rotate naturally.

Rotation is, in my experience, an essential quality of all divining rods. Without it the dowser cannot estimate the strength of reactions, and has difficulty in distinguishing the stream-band from the parallels, in estimating depth and flow, and in tracing the course of the stream. My experience is that most competent and successful dowsers rely upon the rotations of their rod either for depth or flow or both.

The use of all divining rods needs learning, just as one must learn to ride a bicycle, and it is no more difficult. If the user will make certain that the rod is held correctly it will be found that its movements will be as follows, and, until it will act in this way it is not being held properly.

When the dowser is proceeding between two main positive reactions the rod will rotate slowly backwards, and, when a main reaction is reached it will reverse and rotate more strongly in the opposite direction. This should perhaps have been made more clear in the instruction sent with the rod.

This is how the rod works with me, and with all the dowsers whom I have seen to use it successfully. It is therefore a good test for correct holding.

Yours sincerely, GUY UNDERWOOD.

REVIEWS

RADIESSTESIA

By Enrico Vinci; Giulio Vannini, Brescia; pp. 195; lire 100

This book gives a general review of modern radiesthetic knowledge, and contains many references to Turenne and his theories. A notable contribution on sensory reflexes by Professor Calligaris may serve to establish connection with the Chinese practice of acupuncture. There is an outline of the Pa-Koua. In summary, the book makes a great effort to co-ordinate the work of much research in several countries. Perhaps it is too generalised in that the material selected, though interesting, is of comparatively

small value to the serious student, yet too advanced for the neophyte. Nevertheless, it is a valuable contribution.

F. W. DE V.

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHÉSIE

The first number of the above, the official organ of the International Centre for the study of Radiesthesia, the seat of which is at Brussels, appeared in July. It is a well-produced and well-printed volume of some 130 pages, about 7in. x 9½in. in size. Future numbers are due to appear every three months.

The *Revue* is printed in five parts, the first being sub-divided into *A*, Physical Radiesthesia, *B*, Psychic or Intuitive Radiesthesia, and *C*, Matter concerning Radiesthesia of scientific or documentary interest.

The second part is described as *Chroniques Spéciales*; the third part, *Documentation Critique Internationale*, contains reviews and translations. The fourth part, *La Vie Radiesthésique Internationale*, includes an "In Memoriam" on some well-known radiesthetists who have died during the war years, and accounts of the various associations and societies in Europe and Turkey. Part V contains the first instalment of an elementary course of instruction by J. Charlotiaux.

Amongst many interesting articles must be mentioned the excellent opening article, by M. Charlotiaux, on the Evolution of Radiesthesia between 1939 and 1945, in which the whole subject is regarded from a genuinely scientific standpoint. Control and Measurement of Radiesthetic Phenomena, by Paul Serres, the author of a well-known book; Lightning and Radiesthesia, by R. P. Desbuquoit, who after many years of experience supports the view of Abbé Gabriel that places which are regularly struck by lightning have moving water below (a conclusion which certainly does not apply in countries where iron ore is found near the surface); a particularly interesting example of the location by teleradiesthesia, of the unknown tomb of Madame Bourtonbourt, who died at Namur in 1732, by F. P. Janssens; an article, by M. Larvaron, on the use of Radiesthesia for agricultural purposes, and a highly technical physio-pathological and radiesthetic study of the removal of the thyroid gland from sheep, by the Turkish Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. Samuel Aoysoy.

In the Psychic and Intuitive Section, the location of missing people is dealt with by the well-known expert, Victor Martens, and the use of the pendulum as an aid to investigation on behalf of the police by Charles Dierckx.

Amongst the reviews in Part Three are a translation of Mr. Maby's article, "The Choice between Faith and Works," in *B.S.D.J.* 47, and extracts from Major Pogson's lecture of September, 1945, on Field Surveys in *B.S.D.J.* 49.

A.H.B.



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